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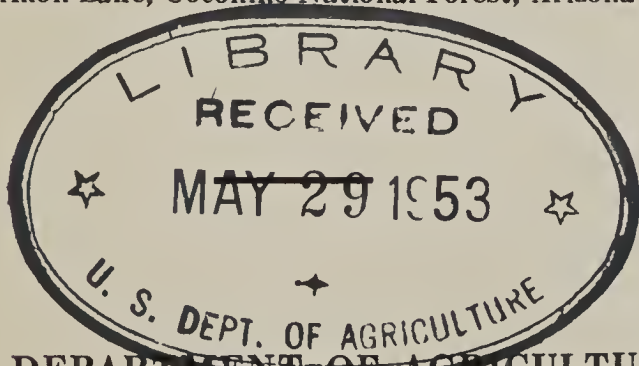
JAN 21 1928  
EXPERIMENT STATION FILE  
The National Forests of  
Arizona and New Mexico

*Information and Road Map*



F-191247

Mormon Lake, Coconino National Forest, Arizona



S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE—Southwestern District

(Issued 1928)

# The National Forests of Arizona and New Mexico

## THE SOUTHWEST

The impression entertained by the uninitiated that the Southwest is essentially a land of treeless wastes, cactus, and deserts is a mistaken one. It is true that there are great areas of these interesting geographic types. In addition, however, the Southwest contains millions of acres of fir and pine clad mountains, and includes among its plants and animals species that live up in the Arctic and down by the Tropic of Cancer. Within this region lies the greatest expanse of pure pine forest in the world. The Arctic ptarmigan and the Mexican jaguar are both at home there, and from cold heights above timber line, where only tiny Alpine flowers grow, one can see with the naked eye hot, low-lying deserts, the habitat of the giant cactus.

In the Southwestern National Forest District—Arizona and New Mexico—there are 14 national forests, containing over 19,000,000 acres of Government-owned land, administered by the district forester at Albuquerque, N. Mex. Each forest is in direct charge of a forest supervisor, who has headquarters in a town conveniently located in relation to the forest; and the subdivisions of the forest, known as ranger districts, varying from 100,000 to 400,000 acres in area, are presided over by resident forest rangers on duty throughout the year.

The following is a list of the national forests of the Southwest, together with their headquarters:

## New Mexico

CARSON NATIONAL FOREST, Taos, N. Mex.

DATIL NATIONAL FOREST, Magdalena, N. Mex.

GILA NATIONAL FOREST, Silver City, N. Mex.

LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST, Alamogordo,  
N. Mex.

MANZANO NATIONAL FOREST, Albuquerque,  
N. Mex.

SANTA FE NATIONAL FOREST, Santa Fe,  
N. Mex.

## Arizona

APACHE NATIONAL FOREST, Springerville,  
Ariz.

COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST, Flagstaff, Ariz.

CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST, Tucson, Ariz.

CROOK NATIONAL FOREST, Safford, Ariz.

PRESCOTT NATIONAL FOREST, Prescott, Ariz.

SITGREAVES NATIONAL FOREST, Holbrook,  
Ariz.

TONTO NATIONAL FOREST, Phoenix, Ariz.

TUSAYAN NATIONAL FOREST, Williams, Ariz.

## THE NATIONAL FORESTS

The national forests were created to insure a perpetual supply of timber, to preserve the forest cover which regulates streamflow, and to provide for the use of all forest resources in such a way that they may be of the greatest service to mankind.

Chief among these resources are timber and grass. National-forest timber is handled as a crop, new stands being grown to replace the mature trees that are cut. The ripe timber is sold on the stump to the highest bidder. Under Forest Service grazing regulations, designed to prevent the impairment of the forests and the range, many cattle, horses, and sheep find pasture in the national forests. Permits are also issued for carrying on other activities which will not impede the growing of timber.



## HUNTING AND FISHING

The national forests are the natural home of game of all sorts, which the Forest Service endeavors to protect and perpetuate as it does the other resources of the forests. Game not only increases the aesthetic appeal of the forests, as anyone who has seen the grace and beauty of a deer in motion will agree, but provides sport for the hunter and photographer and is a means of utilizing in



San Francisco Peaks, Coconino National Forest, Arizona

a more complete degree vast areas particularly adapted to the support of wild life.

The open seasons for deer, bear, wild turkey, and lesser game animals found on most of the forests of the Southwest are short, and the game laws are strictly enforced. Predatory animals, however, are generally plentiful and afford excellent sport at all times of the year. There are no closed seasons for lions, wolves, coyotes, and bobcats.

Excellent fishing streams are found in many of the forests, especially the Santa Fe, Carson, Apache, Gila, and Coconino. Streams and lakes are regularly replenished with fry furnished by the Bureau of Fisheries and State hatcheries.

Prospective visitors expecting to hunt or fish are advised to obtain complete information concerning State game laws and license requirements, which will be furnished upon



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application to the State game warden at Phoenix, Ariz., or Santa Fe, N. Mex., or to any forest officer or ranger in the field. Forest visitors are also required to observe the unwritten laws of sanitation and good sportsmanship as well as all State laws.

## FOREST FIRES

A man who has seen the terrifying sight of a forest fire or has helped to fight one is not likely again to be guilty of carelessness



with fire in the woods. The ease with which fire spreads with a wind to fan it, or even by means of the draft it creates itself without any wind, is amazing. Many a forest fire can outrun a fast horse and in a few days or hours destroy tens of thousands of acre of

ing them. The greatest service that a traveler can render is to take every precaution with camp fires, matches, cigarettes, cigar stubs, and pipe ashes. A camp fire left unattended or unextinguished is always a source of great danger.



Double Springs Camp Ground, Coconino National Forest, Arizona

F-193599

green timber. In a great forest fire, the loss of homes or other such property or of human life is always a possibility.

During the fire season the Forest Service concentrates practically all its efforts and resources on putting out small fires before they get to be large fires. Backed by drastic laws, it attempts to prevent man-made forest fires by apprehending those guilty of start-

If a fire is discovered in the forest, immediate steps should be taken to put it out. Small grass, weed, or light brush fires can sometimes be whipped out with a green bough, a wet gunnysack, or a shovel. Small fires can be checked by throwing on cool, clean earth if water is not available. It is a good plan to dig out the edge of the burn, making a fire line down to mineral soil and



throwing all the material on the burned ground. In any case the fire should be reported as soon as possible to the nearest forest officer.

### CAMPING

The forests of the Southwest afford an abundance of good camping places, firewood, and grazing for pack and saddle horses, with-



Communal Dwelling, Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico

F-32736A

out charge. Camp supplies and equipment can be obtained at practically every forest settlement.

### SUMMER-HOME SITES

Lots on which, for a small annual rental, can be built the permanent camp or the cabin one plans to return to for a number of summers, have been set aside in many of the national forests. Leases for such sites run for a period of years and in most instances may be renewed when the original term expires. Details in regard to leasing summer-home sites will be furnished by forest supervisors upon request.

### WOODS SANITATION

Spending a vacation in the open means throwing off restraints, freedom from convention, getting back to nature. Many of the complexities of the modern home and community fall away in the simple life in the woods and on the road.

A few simple rules, however, need to be observed in order to leave undefiled nature's beauty spots on which some one else may want to camp when we leave or to which we may want to return next year. Rusty tin cans or recently emptied cans filled with flies or mosquito larvæ do not add to the charm of a camp ground. Unburned or unburied refuse mars the scenery, and the water supply of a town or ranch may easily be contaminated by carelessness with other forms of waste. The simplest advice that can be given in respect to camp sanitation is to treat your camp grounds as you would your own house and yard.



# RECREATION AREAS

## ARIZONA

NAME	ATTRactions	ACCOMMODATIONS	RAILROAD POINT
Coconino Lakes----- Frisco Peaks, Kendrick, Bill Williams Mountains. Oak Creek-----	Mormon Lake, Lake Mary, Stoneman Lake, boating, fishing, pine timber. Peaks 12,000 feet in elevation, timber, unusual view---  Deep canyon, rock walls, scenic effects, fishing.----- High mountain country, timber, 300 miles of fishing streams, big game.	Hotels, summer homes, camping with conveniences, stores, post office. Resorts, toll road to peaks, camping.-----  Hotels, camping, summer homes.----- Resorts, camping, pack trips.-----	Flagstaff. Flagstaff and Williams.  Flagstaff, Jerome, and Clarkdale. Holbrook via Springerville (by stage), Clifton.
Mingus Mountains----	Pine timber, excellent mountain-top view-----	Camping, summer homes.-----	Prescott, Jerome.
Hassayampa-----	Young pine forests, running streams.-----	Summer homes, camping.-----	Prescott, Phoenix.
Catalinas-----	Timber mountains, rugged scenery, running streams, cool climate.	Hotels, summer homes, camping.-----	Tucson.
Pinals-----	Timbered mountain top, excellent view, cool climate.	Summer homes, camping.-----	Globe, Miami.
Mount Graham-----	Heavily timbered mountain area, running streams, hunting, fishing, cool climate.	Summer homes, camping.-----	Safford.
Chiricahuas-----	Timbered mountain area, cool climate.-----	Summer homes, camping.-----	Wilcox, Douglas, Bisbee.
Tonto Lake Region----	Roosevelt Dam, Roosevelt Lake, Horse Mesa Lake; Canyon Lake, in deep, narrow, rocky, gorge; 50 miles of lakes; marvelous scenery; fishing, boating; Sierra Ancha Mountains; Indian ruins. Natural Bridge, fishing streams, timber, Mogollon Rim, bad lands.	Hotels, lodges, summer homes, camping, boat and launch service.  Hotel, camping.-----	Phoenix, Globe, Miami.  Phoenix, Globe, Flagstaff.

## NEW MEXICO

NAME	ATTRactions	ACCOMMODATIONS	RAILROAD POINT
Upper Pecos River----- Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Jemez Mountains----- Sandia Loop, Sandia Mountains. Ruidoso, Sierra Blanca Mountains. Pine Lodge, Capitan Mountains. Sacramentos----- Gila Wilderness and Mogollon Mountains.	Fishing, hunting, mountain scenery, timber, Truchas Peaks, Santa Fe, Baldy Peak, Lake Peaks; elevation 12,400 feet. Fishing, hunting, mountain scenery, timber; high country, elevation over 13,000 feet; Pueblo Indians. Fishing, hunting, mountain scenery, timber; elevation 12,000 feet. Sixty-mile mountain drive, scenery, timber; elevation 10,500 feet; excellent view. Mountain streams, fishing, hunting, timber; Sierra Blanca Peak, elevation 12,000 feet. Mountain stream, timbered canyon, scenery.----- Mountain resort, running streams, hunting, scenery.--- One million acres of rough, virgin wilderness; hunting, fishing.	Hotels, camping, summer homes.----- Hotels, camping----- Hotels, camping, summer homes.----- Camping, summer homes.----- Hotels, camping, summer homes.----- Hotel, camping, summer homes.----- Hotels, camping, summer homes.----- No accommodations or roads; only pack outfits can make this trip.	Glorieta, Santa Fe  Taos Junction (auto stage). Albuquerque. Albuquerque. Roswell, Alamogordo, Carrizozo. Roswell. Clouderoft. Silver City.

## THE BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT

Most famous of the national monuments in the Southwest is the Bandelier, a part of the Santa Fe National Forest and easily accessible by automobile from Santa Fe. It offers a rare combination of antiquarian interest

many points of archaeological interest. Extensive bibliographies of entertaining reading on the modern pueblos, the cliff and communal-house dwellers of the past, and the history, geography, industries, art, and literature of the Southwest are available at most libraries.



A Forest Ranger Patrolling the Manzano National Forest, New Mexico

F-178060

and scenic beauty, as it contains, amid spectacular natural settings, the communal house and other relics of the prehistoric predecessors of the Indians in the Rito de los Frijoles and the many ruins on the Pajarito Plateau and the neighboring canyon fastnesses.

### THE PUEBLOS

Besides those in the Bandelier National Monument, pueblos are scattered through the valley of the Rio Grande from south and west of Albuquerque to Taos. The best known are those at Acoma, Tesuque, and Taos. In northern Arizona are the Hopi villages, famous for the snake dance, and

### THE FOREST RANGER

A romantic figure in the life of the West during the past quarter of a century has been the lone rider of the mountains and guardian of the vast expanses of wooded green—the forest ranger. He is the man who handles the big conservation job in the field. He puts in long hours fighting fire and working on timber sales, trail and telephone construction, and a variety of other strenuous activities of a similar nature, and he is the man who deals, on the ground, with the users of the national forests, and who represents the Forest Service by personal contact with those who live or travel in his forest district.



While in the national forests get in touch with the rangers. They are intimately acquainted with the geography and the highways and byways of the vicinity, and will gladly explain the few simple rules through observing which you can aid in the guarding of the national forests.

A forest ranger's duties include:

Fire protection of 50,000 to 100,000 acres of timber.

Grazing administration of 10,000 to 65,000 head of stock.

Administering timber sales.

Special-use administration.

Handling homestead laws as applied to the national forests.

Examination of claims of all sorts.

Surveying various claims, rights of way, etc.

Construction of houses, telephone lines, trails, and roads.

Maintenance of many miles of telephone line.

Performing the duties of a game and fish warden.

Stocking streams with fish.

Administering the free use of timber, stone, etc.

*For further information regarding the National Forests of the Southwest ask or write the Forest Ranger, Forest Supervisor of the forest concerned, or for information of a general character, write the District Forester of Albuquerque, New Mexico.*

## ***Six Rules for Prevention of Fire in the Forests***

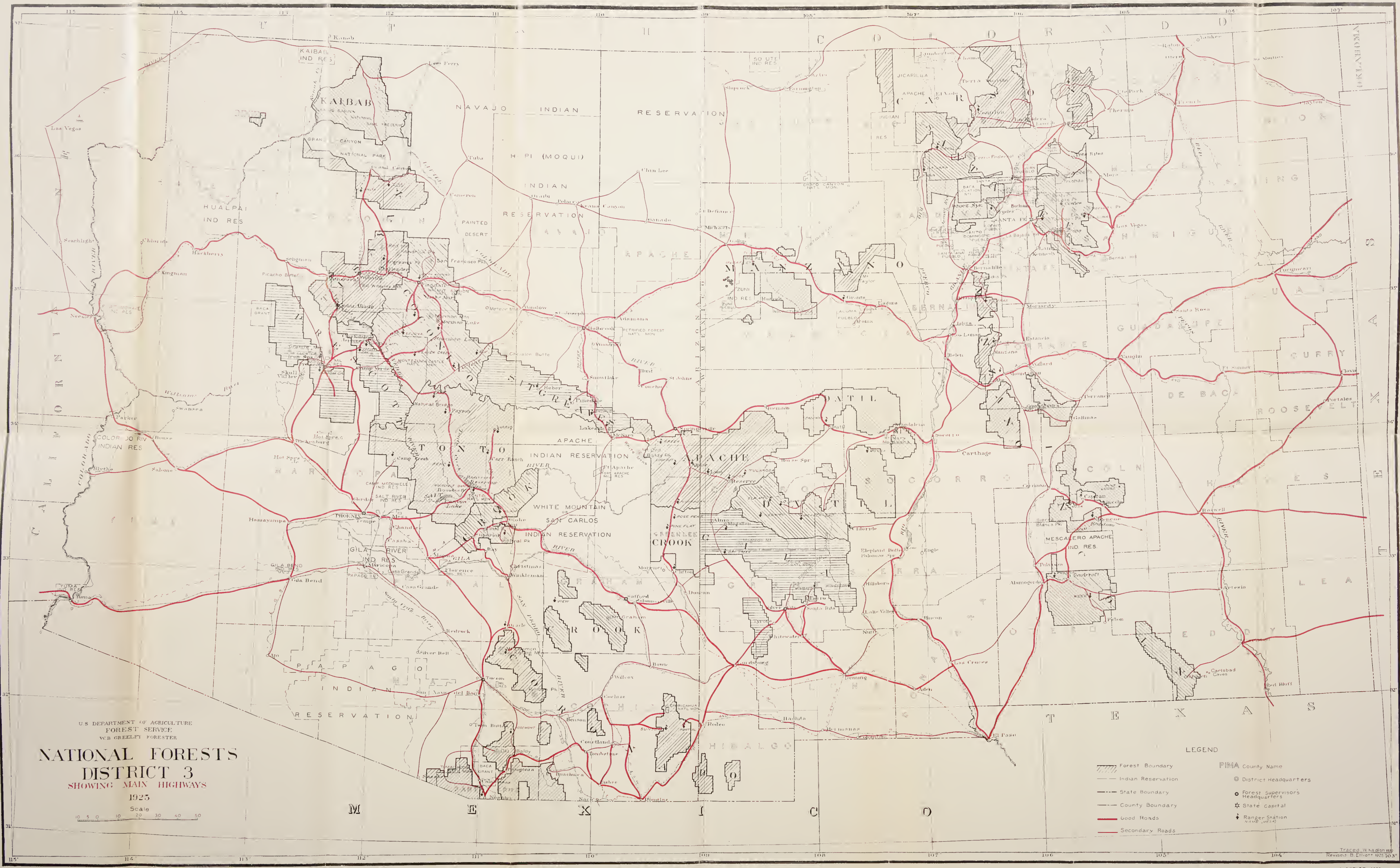
1. **Matches.**—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
2. **Tobacco.**—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.
3. **Making camp.**—Before building a fire, scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your camp fire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees or logs or near brush.
4. **Breaking camp.**—Never break camp until your fire is out—dead out.
5. **Brush burning.**—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.
6. **How to put out a camp fire.**—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water stir in earth and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.

## ***Six Rules for Sportsmen***

1. **Be a real sportsman.**—There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.
2. **Make sure it's a buck.**—If you can't see his horns—she hasn't any.
3. **Help to enforce the game law.**—Game and fish are public property—only a game hog will take more than his fair and legal share. Violations should be reported to the nearest deputy warden, forest ranger, or game protective association.
4. **Respect the ranchman's property.**—He regards the man who leaves his gates open, cuts his fences, disturbs his livestock, or shoots near his dwellings, as an outlaw. Put yourself in his place.
5. **Be careful with your camp fire and matches.**—One tree will make a million matches; one match can burn a million trees.
6. **Leave a clean camp and a clean record.**—Unburied garbage, crippled game, and broken laws are poor monuments for a sportsman to leave behind him.







U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
W.B. GREELEY, FORESTER

**NATIONAL FORESTS  
DISTRICT 3  
SHOWING MAIN HIGHWAYS  
1925**

Scale  
0 10 20 30 40 50  
MILES

- LEGEND**
- Forest Boundary
  - Indian Reservation
  - State Boundary
  - County Boundary
  - Good Roads
  - Secondary Roads
- PIMA County Name**
- District Headquarters
  - Forest Supervisors Headquarters
  - State Capital
  - Ranger Station



**KEEP THE FORESTS GREEN**

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**PREVENT FOREST FIRES**

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